1:Williams E,G-5 (1923-1925) 1930
OJ23 Orokaiva OJ23

285 pig inside, enclosed as if in a made-to-measure basket. It
482 remains questionable whether the pig travels more comfortably thus than in the normal way with its feet tied to a pole.

Plaiting. Belts are made by men with very thin strips of
285 cane. Several effective patterns are done in yellow and black
[462] of which I have recorded only the commonest one (*vide* Plate IX). Belts and armlets or leglets are made from a species of brown creeper fibre, plaited very closely into bands of varying width.

String and Rope. String such as is used in making small
462 fish-nets is made by women. They tease out pandanus fibre
283 and roll it on the thigh. Rope, e.g. for pig-nets, is made by men from pandanus.

Woodwork. Wooden bowls (*tova*) are cut out of blocks of
322 soft wood. The work is done with a light adze and the
[413] surface is smoothed with sandpaper leaves. The finished article is a light boat-shaped vessel, with or without a handle at one end; though entirely without ornament, it sometimes possesses a graceful outline. These *tova* are often
[463] made by men who appear to be experts, and they make the nearest approach to the stock-in-trade of a specialist.

The carving of hard-wood into lime spatulae has been already mentioned (p. 66). With somewhat rare exceptions such carving is inferior or careless; and in many cases scratching would be a better word.

Weapons

411 *Spears.* The principal weapon is the spear, of which several varieties are distinguished.

(1) The ordinary pig-spear (*o-ki*) is made of black palmwood (*koropa*). It is heavy and long—often about 12 feet. The section towards the point is half oval, and there are two sets of barbs.

(2) The fighting spear (*ovovo*) is much lighter and only about 9 feet in length. It is made either of *koropa* palm or of a reddish hard-wood (*kimana*) which takes a high polish. The section toward the point is approximately square; there are four sets of barbs, often well cut; and some distance below